

On January 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7½ boxes of frozen tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 23, 1932, by the Warroad Fish Co., from Warroad, Minn., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On April 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20847. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 9 Boxes of Fresh Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29879. Sample no. 28546-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of tullibeas that were found to be infested with worms.

On January 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine 80-pound boxes of tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 23, 1933, by Harry Brewster, from Warroad, Minn., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On April 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20848. Adulteration of canned frozen eggs. U. S. v. 200 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond, conditioned that unfit portion be denatured. (F. & D. no. 29853. Sample no. 26998-A.)

This action involved a quantity of canned frozen eggs that were found to be in part decomposed.

On February 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cans of frozen eggs at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 9, 1933, by the Fairmont Creamery Co., from Dodge City, Kans., to Columbus, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fancy Fairmont Frozen Fresh Eggs * * * Packed by the Fairmont Creamery Co. General Offices, Omaha, Nebraska."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 28, 1933, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned that the cans containing good eggs be separated from those containing decomposed eggs, that the former be released and the latter denatured and disposed of for technical uses.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20849. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. Schaul C. Greinoman (Atlanta Supply Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 25692. I. S. nos. 017651, 019851, 019852, 022501, 024602, 024811, 024812, 025733, 025734.)

This action was based on several shipments of a product, represented to be vanilla extract, that consisted of diluted vanilla extract, artificially colored.

On March 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-